

# McGILL DAILY

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3 CENTS

## Budget cuts alarm McGill profs

by Malcolm Guy

In a statement released to the Daily after an emergency meeting yesterday, the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) Council announced that they "deplored" the proposed budget cuts in several faculties that have led, in one instance, to the failure to rehire at least five education faculty professors.

The MAUT represents 80 per cent of the teaching staff at McGill.

The statement says that the MAUT Council is "appalled by the lack of information made available by the administration to the University community about the nature of the budget process at McGill and its implications for academic planning."

The MAUT statement requests that the administration rescind any notices of termination based on budgetary grounds and calls for an emergency Senate debate "on academic aspects of budget planning."

The Daily learned there is a proposed 1.9 per cent cut in budgets across the board, the original cut totalling \$1.1 million, and that professional faculties including science, medicine and education are to have their budgets cut. The original reduction in the education faculty was 10 per cent or \$317,000, but this has been reduced to \$140,000 after a meeting between Dean Hall of the faculty of education and Principal Bell last Tuesday.

The proposed budget cuts were first presented to deans of all faculties two weeks ago and they had an opportunity to present their cases before the Budget Planning Committee. At a meeting between the administration and the education faculty Tuesday, the first official news of the cuts was released.

The five education professors were told they would not be rehired in a letter from the Board of Governors.

Dean Hall said that the budget cuts mean that the faculty of education will have a

smaller staff," even though the faculty is already understaffed, and that the faculty will have to curtail purchases of equipment and reduce services.

He said that although some professional faculties were receiving a budget cut, management and music faculties were receiving increases.

When contacted by the Daily, university comptroller John Armstrong said that he would "prefer not to release exact figures about the budget cuts at the present moment."

Principal Bell said that the entire budget is in the stages of being worked out and that it is a long and complicated process. When asked for a statement on the reason behind the budget changes, Bell replied, "I'm sorry but I can't make any more comments."

Professor P. J. Harris, MAUT president, said his group is meeting with Bell today to explain their position and he is "confident of a reasonable settlement." But he added, "If this isn't a snow job, I don't know what it is."

## Ottawa U protesting cuts

by Joan Shields

- Students at Ottawa University will be boycotting classes today and Monday to protest loan cutbacks in both the Ontario and Quebec Education Ministries. The mass boycott will be the first of its kind in Ottawa U.'s tranquil history of student uprisings.

At an emergency meeting yesterday, 80 per cent of the 700 students present voted to walk out today, and to hold study sessions on Monday. The main dissatisfaction centres around a policy that forbids Quebecois students from receiving loans from the Quebec government if they attend an Ontario university. In return, the Ontario

government refuses to grant loans to Quebec students. Thirty per cent of Ottawa U.'s student population is Quebecois.

There has been a general cutback of student loans in Quebec and Ontario this year and students haven't been receiving their checks regularly since the beginning of the year, supposedly because of a faulty computer system. Serge Gauthier, finance director for the Student Federation of Ottawa University said that the computers are being used as an excuse, and that "the government is making cutbacks in education, and student loans are being directly affected." Though relief funds were

promised by the government to help out students who weren't getting their checks, these funds have not materialized for Ottawa U. students.

Half of Ottawa U.'s student population is affected by the loan cutbacks. The most immediate problem, that of getting funds for the 2,700 Quebecois students is being presented to the Ontario Federation of Students, which represents all the universities in Ontario. A petition circulated to these universities has been well received, but the student organizers at Ottawa U. are not very hopeful that a satisfactory settlement with the government can be hammered out within the next few weeks.

Bulletin populaire



## Some loans being received

by Ian Howarth

Quebec government student loans which have been delayed this year as a result of computer problems at the Ministry of Education at Quebec City are now beginning to come through.

According to John Richardson, Director of Student Aid, McGill has received over 500 processed loan applications this week. He said that students whose applications were accepted will be notified by early next week.

Richardson said that there are still many more loans to come, but students who are in financial straits can still take advantage of the emergency loan fund under McGill Student Aid.

The delay of loan distribution caused by problems in Quebec's new computer system has troubled many students as well as administrators who would like to see a quicker and improved distribution system. "I would like to see loans here

in September when students register," said Richardson.

One change in the loan system has been that students who hold a bachelor's degree who were classified as dependent are now independent under the government's revised categorization.

Sir George Williams University (SGWU) and Loyola are experiencing similar problems but SGWU appears to be suffering the most. Dave Ramsay, Director of Financial

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### The decline of family farms...

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## SOUTH ASIAN STUDENTS

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Cultural Evening  
Sitar Music and Classical Dances

Tonite  
8:00 p.m.  
Union Ballroom  
\$2.00 — nonmembers  
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Goodbye Roberta. Thanks for the endless patience and good humour. May you travel safely across the Globe. Love, Dally.



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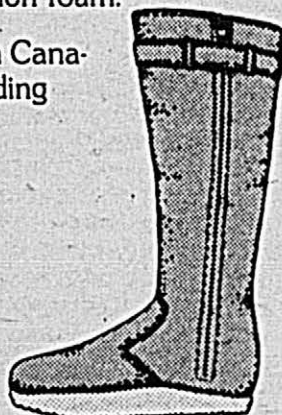
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## Campus Happenings

### Gertrude's THE UNION BAR

Fri. Nov. 29  
2 p.m. — 3 a.m.  
Sat. Nov. 30  
4 p.m. — 3 a.m.  
Tues. Dec. 3  
4 p.m. — 1 a.m.  
Wed. Dec. 4  
4 p.m. — 1 a.m.  
Thurs. Dec. 5  
2 p.m. — 1 a.m.

## Happy Hour

4 - 6 pm

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Open on: Saturday from 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Sunday - 12 noon - 5:00 p.m.

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These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

**PERSONAL**  
Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

**ENTERTAINMENT**  
Cultural Evening — The South Asian Students present a "Cultural Evening" with Eastern dances, music and songs, Friday, November 29 at 8 pm in the Union Ballroom. Admission: \$2 for non-members, \$1 for members. Information — 849-6691, 331-9684. All welcome. Look for the discount ad in the Daily.

MFS presents SECRET BEYOND THE DOOR, Fri. Nov. 29 in L132. ALSO a fine Swedish film by Ingmar Bergman CRIES and WHISPERS, Sat. Nov. 30 in FDAA. Info. 392-8934.

**HOUSING**  
Male student 27 wants to share large apartment. Max \$150 monthly. Call 341-7926 evenings.

Room to let, St. Laurent - 20 minutes train ride at student fares. Quiet home, T.V., arrangements negotiable. After 5 - 331-0336.

1½ apartment available Dec. 1. Prince Arthur & Durocher Sts. \$95 per month. Clean and attractive. Full kitchen & bathroom. 392-8914 or 849-1718 (after 6).

Wanted two students to share spacious well-furnished room. Excellent home cooking. Eastern NDG, bus at doorstep. \$35/wk. 486-9512.

Downtown, Lorne Avenue, 3½, bright, clean, wall to wall carpet, sublet \$170, 843-4386.

**FOR SALE**  
Rabbit coat, three-quarter length, size 10, \$80. 488-0445 after 7 pm.

Ford Econoline camper '67; excellent mechanicals; radio; snow tires; good body. 733-2452 or 849-0122.

Vivitar ZOOM LENS, 55-135 mm. f/3.5, professional T-4 mount (adapts to most cameras), case, lens hood, 2 filters, will sell Pentax adapter. Excellent condition, 1 year old. \$150 or best offer. Mike, 931-5225 evenings/weekends.

Leaving Canada must sell 300 books, assorted cooking utensils, furniture, cushions, Nordmende radio, camera equipment etc. 3471 Aylmer #3, 842-4365 Thierry.

**WANTED**  
Wanted second hand TV good condition please phone 861-0693.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
Problems getting you down? Need to talk about it? We're here to help you! Interaction McGill #409 Union building. Tel: 392-8981

Join us for a weekly celebration of the Eucharist. Simple, contemporary Anglican Liturgy. Every Fri. 1:00 Yellow Door Coffee House, second floor. Info: 392-4947.

Silver-tipped, long-haired and all black 6 week-old kittens need loving homes. Phone Kelly at 481-2422. FREE.

**Needed:** Volunteer tutors to assist elementary school children in lower N.D.G. community 1 hr/wk. Mrs. Clancy 481-6074; Dominic 931-4833.

**JOBS**  
We'll give you a summer job and pay you evenings to train with us. See our ad in this edition (last page). Canadian Armed Forces Naval Reserve. H.M.C.S. Donnacona, 2055 Drummond Street. 283-6517.

**LOST**  
Two books of piano music — Bartok, Chopin. Nov. 22. URGENT. Call Miriam Lowi — 279-6653 or return to Daily Advertising Office.

Ring in FDA washroom Tuesday morning, willing to do or give anything to get it back. Please phone Mark 488-4183 after six.

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the Council does not see this as a priority otherwise the budget would have been passed. The Council's attitude is that women on campus should be satisfied with a token payment and should remain "in their place," that is as an unorganized, ineffectual part of the general student body.

We protest this token budget and demand that our full budget be accepted. We urge all women who are interested in organizing to oppose the Council's action to attend a meeting of the Women's Union on Monday, December 2, at 1 pm in the Women's Union Office, Room 467, Students' Union.

English Dept. Drama  
Presents:

## Easter

by Strindberg

DEC. 4-7 at 8 p.m.  
Moyse Hall

Tickets on sale now  
Union box office  
Wed. & Thurs. — \$1.50  
Fri. & Sat. — \$2.50

The International Students' Association  
(In conjunction with Molson Hall Residence Council)

is having its  
Pre-Christmas Dance  
featuring the fantastic Caribbean

## TROPICAL KNIGHTS

Friday December 6 Molson Hall — 3915 University St.  
9 p.m. — 2 Admission — only \$1.50

## "The Causes and Management of Allergies"

talk by  
Dr. S.O. Freedman  
of Montreal General Hospital  
and the Faculty of Medicine

Monday  
Dec. 2  
1:00 p.m.

Francis Seminar Room  
McIntyre Medical Building  
4th floor



# Haitians march

by Craig Toomey

More than 800 chanting demonstrators marched to the offices of the Immigration Appeal Board last night to protest the deportation of 1500 Haitian workers.

The demonstrators, wielding banners that read "Cessez aux deportations", "Duvalier Assassin, Andras Accompli", and "Travailleurs Immigres, Travailleurs Quebecois — Meme combat!" braved the below-freezing temperatures to publicize the urgency of the Haitian situation.

One spokesman for the Committee for Action Against Deportation (CAAD), which includes seven Haitian organizations, said that "The Canadian government has closed its eyes to the atrocities of the Duvalier dictatorship and is clinging to its legislation." Some of my friends have already been sent back to the claws of the Ton Ton Macoutes. Through demonstrations like this perhaps we can force the deaf to hear and put an end to this madness."

At a rally held before the protesters took to the streets, a representative of CAAD outlined the Haitian struggle and emphasized the need for solidarity to stop the deportation and harassment of Haitians in Montreal. "Immigration Minister Andras may be blind, but the Canadian people are not. They know that the deportation measures put Canada on the threshold of fascism, and that our struggle is theirs," he said.

Many students and professors took part in the demonstration, along with several organizations such as the Committee Against Racism (CAR), and "The People's Committee to Support Haitian Workers". It also had the support of the Confederation des Syndicats Nationales, the Federation des Travailleurs du Quebec, and the Corporation des Enseignants du Quebec, and the Communist Party of Canada.

Police surveillance of the militant marchers was heavy, but many of the Haitians facing deportation participated, even though they risked being recognised and arrested. Apartments of Haitian organizers have already been raided by the RCMP in its campaign to seek out "illegal immigrants" who are living underground in fear.

The outcry against these actions has so far failed to serve the Government, which is rejecting deportation appeals at the rate of nine in ten. After two hours of chanting and distributing leaflets to the sympathetic people around St. Lawrence Street, the demonstrators circled in front of the Appeal Offices airing their demands. These include: 1) that all the Haitian workers be granted landed immigrant status; 2) an end to the deportations; and 3) the end of Police harassment of Haitians.

Another rally will be held at 2 pm Monday in front of the Immigration Appeal Board. Some of the Haitian appeal cases will be up before the Board at that time.

## Women's Union Statement

On Wednesday night the Women's Union budget was presented to Students' Council. After consideration of all the projects we hope to undertake in the coming year, we requested a grant of \$14,130 which represents less than \$2 for each woman student at McGill. The Council, refusing to grant this request, slashed the budget to \$4,030, a mere 65 cents per woman.

The Women's Union budget did not drop from the sky. It was created from the demands of many groups of women on campus for funding of activities already being organized. These groups represent a broad cross-section of the student population at McGill. All the projects are aimed at the real needs of women, individually and as groups, here at McGill. The major projects represented in this budget are:

### 1. Women's Resource and Drop-In Centre

At present there is no Women's Centre of any sort at McGill. In this respect, McGill is several years behind every other major university on this continent. The Centre will be a place for women to meet and organize, to hold discussion groups and so forth. At the same time, it will be an information centre maintaining a library of women's literature and periodicals not available elsewhere on campus, even in the library. This will be a clearinghouse for discrimination complaints, a referral centre to other women's groups and services on campus and in Montreal, and a resource centre for research on women. One innovation we feel necessary is the purchase of video tape equipment for the dual purpose

of recording women's events for use in education and for allowing women to use this medium for serving their own needs.

The minimum amount necessary to establish the Centre is \$3,700. The amount magnanimously suggested by Council was \$900.

### 2. Women and Arts Symposium Visiting Lecture Series

The Women's Union has requested \$4,000 for the planned Women and Arts Symposium. This would go to pay the speakers' fees and expenses, publicity, and other costs involved in a project of this size. (As an example of the costs involved, the recent Women's Health Seminar cost \$4000 for a three day conference on a tight budget). The \$2,000 would go toward bringing in speakers from the women's movement.

The Council has suggested that we not spend any money on these events. In essence, they want these to be non-events. It was suggested that the Women's Union should charge admission fees to all these events (including art exhibitions, workshops, seminars, etc.) in order to make them pay for themselves.

What this means is that the women of McGill would be forced to pay to hear speakers on women's issues, a policy no other organization follows. There is a double standard in saying that the ASUS, the Black Student Union, the Debating Union are granted money to bring in important speakers, yet the women of McGill are to be denied this.

One final point: Included in

our budget was an allocation to the Women's Collective of \$600 for their paper. This \$600 was put in under the assumption that our budget was to be passed as submitted. It was noted that \$600 should be given to the Collective from Council, since they "would have to give this amount anyway." This means that the Council is only offering the Union \$3430, if the Union were to pay the Collective. In this way it is shirking its responsibility to the Collective and putting the responsibility of funding the Collective on the Women's Union's depleted budget. The Students' Council has thus indicated that it wants no part in funding the women's paper.

What are the reasons for this action?

Lack of funds was the Council's stated reason. This was also a reason put forward last year when the Daily budget was slashed. When student protest was voiced against this decision however, funds were somehow "found." Funds could also be "found" for the Women's Union if the Council deemed it necessary.

The Women's Union includes 7,722 women on campus, the second largest constituency after the Students' Society itself. The ASUS, comprising 6,811 students received over \$30,000 this year. That the Women's Union should therefore ask for \$14,130 and receive only \$4,030 is unjustifiable.

The Women's Union represents an opportunity for some of the real needs of women on campus to be met. Obviously

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## PLO to come to McGill

by Andrew Plank

Three members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) delegation to the United Nations will be speaking in Leacock room 26 at seven o'clock this evening. They are on a two-day visit to Ottawa and Montreal before returning

to Lebanon.

The three, Mahmud Darweesh, a well-known Palestinian poet, Jamal Sorani, PLO representative to the Arab League in Cairo, and Mustafa Hassan Milhim, a member of the Palestine National Front on the West Bank, have met members of parliament and

have said they want to expose Canadians to the Palestinian viewpoint. They are also visiting members of the Arab community here.

In 1948, at the age of six, Darweesh fled to Lebanon with his family after all the dwellings in his village were razed by the Zionists. He is an editor of al-Ittihad, the bi-weekly Arab newspaper published in Haifa. Darweesh belongs to the Rakah communist party in Israel and has represented it at various conferences in socialist countries.

Milhim, the deputy mayor of Halhul, was recently banished to Lebanon by Israel as part of a crackdown on pro-guerrilla activity in Israeli-occupied territories.

Sorani is head of the union of Palestinian jurists. In Ottawa he said that without repatriation of the Palestinian people to their homeland, from which they were driven, world peace will be in danger. He said that Palestine is the cradle of Judaism, Christianity and Islam and people of the three religions could live together in peace again in a democratic state.

## Loans...

Continued from page 1

Aid for SGWU estimated that his staff received about one hundred loans this week and already students have appealed unfavourable government decisions. "Like other universities we have set up an emergency fund but our resources are rapidly dwindling. The situation is far from ideal," said Ramsay. Another reason for students' desperate financial situation is that by this time of the year the money they earned during the summer is running out and they have no other source of income. Compared to this time last year," said Ramsay, "Sir George had received \$165,000 in loans; this year we have received nothing."

Mrs. Haffey of Loyola's Financial Aid Office said she had received approximately one-third of all loan applications sent to Quebec City. Haffey was not surprised by the delay this year. "I knew in July that most universities would not be receiving any loans until late November." She added that Loyola was not receiving loans in any particular order but that she believed that students who sent their applications early would likely get a reply sooner than the others.

Although the Quebec government is apparently working overtime to sort out the problem, the CEGEPs all over Quebec are experiencing acute student loan problems and the situation is not expected to improve immediately.

## Today

Caribbean Students' Association: Support famine-relief fund raising dance tonight and help our stricken Ethiopian brothers and sisters. \$1.50 person, \$2.50 couple. 9 pm. S.G.W.U. Hall Building, 7th floor.

"Capitalism and the North American Indian": Professor John Anson Warner of the University of Regina will speak in Leacock 219 tonight at 8:30 pm.

McGill Film Society: "Secret Beyond the Door" will be shown tonight in Leacock 132, 7 and 9:30 pm. Admission 75c. South Asia Cultural Evening: Programme of songs and dances from South Asia. Union Ballroom, 8 pm.

MCSS Choral Group: Practice in RVC at 8 pm. Christmas preparation. All welcome.

McGill Committee for Social Justice in the Middle East:

A meeting for all those interested in participating in a students' Zionist newspaper. Today at 12:30 pm, Drop-In Centre, Redpath Library.

East Asian Studies Association: There is a meeting today at 3 pm in the East Asian Centre. Upcoming program and study groups will be discussed. All interested in participating in future activities are urged to attend.

Amateur Radio VE2UN: Urgent Staff meeting. Changes in operating policy to be announced. All staff must attend. Union 401, 5:30 pm.

Afternoon Concert: Contemporary ensemble works by student composers. Strathcona Music Building room C110, 3 pm. Free admission.

Islamic Society of McGill: Juma prayer will be held in University Centre, 3rd floor at 1:30 pm. Khutba at 1:15 pm.

Chess: Important meeting of Chess Club today in Union 123-124 to discuss plans for a McGill tourney in January. Also, bring sets, etc.

Palestine Liberation Organization: Three members of the PLO delegation to the UN will be speaking at 7 pm in Leacock 26.

## What's What

### MCGILL PLAYERS

Auditions are being held for "Godspell" today and tomorrow. For more info, come to McGill

Players' office on third floor of Union or call 392-8989.

### BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Have you got something planned for Christmas that you want the whole McGill World to know about? Make sure they will — come on down to your little old friendly advertising office! (392-8902)

### ITALIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Very important general meeting. Monday, December 2 at 3 pm. Union room 307. Everybody welcome.

### PRE-MED SOCIETY

Dr. S.O. Freedman will speak on "The Causes and Management of Allergies", Monday, December 2 at 1 pm in the Francis Seminar Room (Fourth floor McIntyre Medical).

### BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION

Dr. Roger Szal will talk: "Of Snails, Scientists and Men", Tuesday December 3 at 2:30 pm. Stewart Biology Building, room S316.

### MCGILL CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Have you any questions about the various religious faiths and their attitude to the important issues of today? Come and dialogue with the representatives from the Christian Science Church Monday, December 2 at 1:00 p.m. at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel Street.

### WALTZ

All McGill Students and staff are cordially invited to a waltz party this Saturday, November 30 at 9 p.m. in Molson Hall, 3915 University Street. Andre and Thierry will instruct. Join in the fun. Free admission and cheese, wine sold. Phone 842-4365 for more information.

### MCGILL ARMENIAN CLUB

Basketball game against SGWU Armenian Club, Saturday November 30th at 7 p.m. in the High School of Montreal. There will be a get-together in the Union room B26-27 at 8:30 pm. (Music, refreshments).

### THE I.S.A. PRESENTS

"Education in China and Japan." Discussions by the Japanese and Chinese Societies of McGill. Also showing the film "Education System in China". All are welcome. Wednesday, December 4, 7:30 pm Union B26-27.

### HELLENIC ASSOCIATION

The Hellenic Association of SGWU will present The Cypriot Ambassador this coming Saturday, November 30, in Room 935 of the Hall Building. All interested are welcome.

### "COMMUNICATION IN THE NORTH"

PANEL DISCUSSION For Mass Communication Class. Panelists are: Bob Davis, co-author of The Genocide Machine in Canada; Bill Kenys, Geographer who worked in Baffin Island, who is well known amongst the Inuit and Indian People; Boyce Richardson, freelance journalist.



# The Decline of the Family Farm

This article is reprinted from "The Food Paper" produced by the Food Study Group Collective and published by the Chevron, the student paper of University of Waterloo.

Picture an average farmer, for the sake of example let us say an Eastern Ontario dairy farmer, who owns 22 head of cattle and a little more than a hundred acres of land. During most of the summer months, he puts in about 14 hours of work every day and a couple less in the wintertime. Some of the labour he performs is highly skilled, but, if calculated on an hourly basis, he earns about \$1.50 an hour, a figure which includes labour done by his wife and children. As a business, farming leaves a lot to be desired; the capital invested in it returns about 3% in a year—half of the average of all other sectors of industry.

Our average farmer is over fifty years of age, ten years away from the age when most everyone else in this country retires. When a person is that old, he is not too interested in taking economic risks to improve his lot, especially when he has little money to begin with. The best that a farmer can hope for when he wants to retire is to sell his land to speculators (for anything from \$200 to \$1000 an acre) for a comfortable pension. The kids are not interested in taking over and who can blame them? Most of them are choosing a city life with all of its material benefits and without the hardships of farming.

This picture is representative of most Eastern Ontario farmers and, to a lesser extent, of many farmers in Canada. It is not an attractive picture and one can see why the number of farmers is decreasing at an alarming rate. The present farm population is a quarter less than what it was ten years ago. This means that eight farmers are leaving the land every day. Of course, this is not a recent trend although it has been picking up speed in the last few years. At the turn of the century, 40 per cent of the work force was engaged in agricultural production—today the figure is closer to 6 per cent. Nor is the trend an exclusively Canadian one but can be seen happening throughout Western industrialized countries.

The decline in farm population can be linked to the declining economic position of the primary production sector of agriculture among developed countries. This is because the demand for food does not increase at the same rate as the rise in personal incomes which usually accompanies industrial growth. There is only so much food that a person can eat although there is no limit on the number of cars or televisions that can be consumed (whether or not they get used is not important here). Along with the rise in incomes there is usually a change in diet away from grains, especially wheat and towards increased consumption of beef and other meats. On the whole, the farmer's share of the national income declines relative to all other sectors of the economy. However, the agricultural producer is still in competition with the other sectors in his demand for products

from industries where prices are rising along with the incomes (for example, the steel used in tractors is also required in the automobile industry.) The price he receives for the goods he produces, namely food, is not increasing because the demand is constant except for the increase accountable to population growth. Basically this is the cost-price squeeze everyone talks about, the cost of inputs into a farming operation is increasing while at the same time the price the farmer receives for his produce remains almost the same.

## Industry control

Let us examine the farm as an economic entity more closely, beginning with the input side of the operation. Between the census years of 1961 and 1971, the price of all farm inputs increased twice as fast as the prices which farmers received for their goods. The price of mortgage credit more than doubled in that time while land, buildings and hired labour also showed considerable increases.

The pricing of the products which a farmer uses is influenced by what is called oligopoly among a number of the larger corporations. An oligopoly is a situation where a limited number of corporations control a certain industry, the classic example being the "Big Three" among auto producers. These corporate giants realize that competition, especially in pricing, is harmful to profits and thus they arrange for one company to set an example and the remainder follow its lead. The result is higher prices and expensive inefficiencies in the whole industrial sector that is involved.

An example of this among agribusiness industries is the farm machinery industry which was recently studied by a Royal Commission on Farm Machinery, the Barber Commission. In Canada, the three largest firms, John Deere, International Harvester and Massey Ferguson controlled 42 percent of the market in 1967. These three and the next largest three are all large multi-national corporations; they are among the top 150 corporations in the U.S.A. except for Massey-Ferguson which would fall 31st if it were listed. Massey-Ferguson is the only Canadian among these American owned companies. The acknowledged price leader in the industry is John Deere—when it publishes its annual price list the other corporations follow suit and vary their own prices little from that set by John Deere. The logic behind this practice is clear. If one firm cut its prices by 10 per cent then its sales would have to increase by 22 per cent to realize the same profit margin. Such a



large-sales increase would obviously cut into the markets of other firms, forcing them to lower prices to compete. The net result would be lower profits for the entire industry. Consequently price competition is taboo.

Instead, competition takes place in other areas such as advertising, credit lending and in dealership practices, all of which raise the cost of the products, a cost which is eventually paid by the farmer. The Barber Commission focused on the practice of interest-free floor planning as one example of waste in the farm machinery industry. Under this scheme, a dealer is allowed to display the products of a company for up to two years with no charge. Thus, two additional costs are added: the cost of the display space and the expense of a large inventory of unsold

machinery which the practice requires. This is but one example of a form of competition that adds nothing to the real value of farm machines but is still an expense for which the farmer pays.

It is the oligopoly structure of the farm machinery industry that allows such inefficiencies to exist and also lets the industry charge what it wants for its products. Farm machinery prices have shown a sharp increase over the years, taking an ever-increasing chunk of the farmer's income. Prices for other farm materials have not risen as much, at least until recently because the industries involved are more competitive in nature. This is changing, though, as the monopolization trends in the economy continue to affect agribusiness. For example, in the fertilizer industry, two large multi-national firms, Dow and Cyanamid, have risen to be among the top five in this province despite the fact that they are new entrants into the field. The survival of the fittest will eventually eliminate smaller firms which are responsible for a competitive market. When competition goes down the result is higher prices.

## Farming income

After the feed, fertilizer, fuel and seeds

Chart A

	Hogs [/cwt]	Steers [/cwt]	Broiler Chickens(/lb)	Eggs [/doz]	Wheat Ont./[bu]
1949	\$30.6	\$21.95	24.9cents	39.4cents	\$1.77
1966	35.9	27.05	20.6	39.4	1.81
1970	32.2	32.25	19.2	29.6	1.72

(Sources: Agricultural Statistics for Canada, 1971; Agricultural Statistics for Ontario, 1972)



have been converted into food by the farmer and his machines, then the finished product has to be sold. However, the returns to the farmer for his products has not been rising fast enough to cover rising costs. In the decade from 1961 to 1971, the farm price of agricultural products rose by only 17 per cent for all of Canada; Saskatchewan even showed a decline in average prices. In the same period, the consumer paid 30 per cent more for the food bought but most of this increase went to middleman corporations such as Kraft or Weston's. In 1949, the farmer received 60 cents out of every dollar spent on food. Today he gets only 36 cents, most of which pays for the materials he works with. Perhaps the best example of this problem is wheat when one considers how much the price for a loaf of bread has gone up since 1950 while the price for a bushel of wheat has little more than fluctuated. The relative constancy of wheat and other farm prices is illustrated by chart A.

In the past two years, farmers' net incomes have shown marked increases as a result of higher prices for agricultural products. However, this fortunate turn of events must not be interpreted as permanent. It is a boom period which will come and go as have four other such periods since the turn of the century. The upward trend is more a result of international money market shifts and recent crop failures in the rest of the world than an improvement of agriculture's position in our own economy. As the Minister of Agriculture, Gene Whelan, put it, "Increases in food prices aren't permanent, increase in food production costs are." Generally for the farmer, such boom periods are times when a large part of old debts can be paid off and new ones incurred.

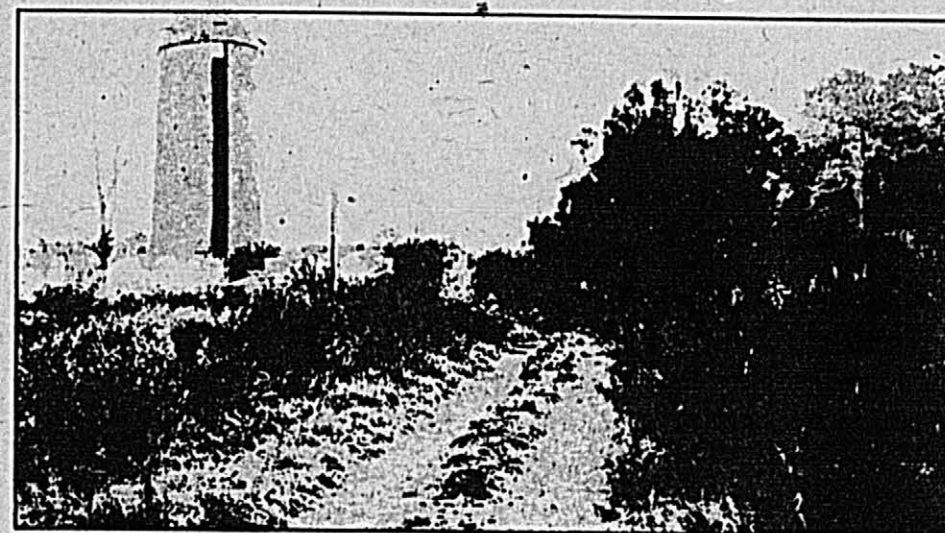
About the most important reason for the overall lack of increase in farm prices had been the fact that, as an independent producer, the farmer has no bargaining power with the large corporations he has

## Production & profit

Faced with these problems then, what recourse does a farmer have if he wants to better his economic position? The traditional answer has been that in order to become viable a farmer must increase his production. For the individual producer, provided that he can raise the initial capital, this solution could work. However, a contradiction exists here for if every farmer were to increase his production then the farming population as a whole would be no better off. Each farmer is in competition with every other farmer in trying to fulfill a limited demand from the marketplace. An increase in the supply of a certain food would not result in more sales unless there is a dramatic decrease in its price, a decrease which loses money for the farmer. Sometimes a farmer finds it necessary to destroy part of his production in order to drive up prices enough to cover costs. Over a long period of time, though, the traditional solution to rising productivity has been to eliminate some of the farmers so that the market is not flooded with excess food.

Many farmers are taking steps to increase production levels through the introduction of more machinery, fertilizers, feed and better facilities. This process of adding technological improvements has had wide ranging effects on the agricultural scene. From 1961 to 1971, the capital invested in farms rose 80 per cent while the total farm debt rose by twice that amount: 160 per cent. There is no doubt that the result is higher production as attested to by the figures in Chart B.

As the new technological improvements continue to convert farms into food factories, it is the multi-national corporations that supply and buy from the farmer which benefit most of all. The more machinery, feed, pesticides, fertilizer and fuel the farmer uses in an effort to increase production, the more profit it means to the largely American-owned companies such as Ralston-Purina, John Deere and Dow



agriculture. Processors also benefit from more uniform quality, greater assurance of supply and the economies of scale that are the results of this trend.

The capitalization of the farming operation is also favourable to those who supply the capital, the banks and other lending agencies. The cost of money is rising faster than any other cost that the farmer has to cope with. Borrowing more credit to pay for the expense of increasing production drives the farmer further into debt. The usual borrower does not have to worry about whether or not he is going to make enough in a year to pay off the interest, but the farmer whose income is dependent on the weather and the markets (locally and internationally) does run a higher risk. It is rare to find a farmer who does not owe money to at least one financial institution.

Besides intensifying his operation in order to increase production, the farmer may elect to enlarge his farm by buying nearby land. Average farm acreage rose in Ontario from 153 acres in 1961 to 169 in 1971. But this option is closed off to smaller farmers because of the dramatic rise in land prices. The prime reason for this increase is, of course, speculation with the speculators and developers acting as vanguard for the galloping urbanization that claims 26 acres of Ontario farmland every hour. A recent report from the province's Farm Classification Advisory Committee drew attention to this problem and predicted that food shortage in 5 to 10 years would be the result. Most farmers cannot raise sufficient capital to compete effectively with speculators and consequently, a lot of good farmland lies fallow waiting to be resold at a substantial profit or eventually built upon.

Both intensification and expansion have allowed some farmers to gain a higher income but at the same time, other farmers are becoming poorer and leaving the land. The federal government's Task Force on Agriculture of a few years ago estimated that only one-third of all farms were viable, that is, large enough to

provide an adequate income for the producer and his family and sufficient returns on his investment. Another third were considered potentially viable while a bottom third did not have much hope as successful farming operations. This latter third numbered about a hundred thousand farms, the families of which were all below the poverty level. Most of the decline in farm numbers comes from this bottom category with the middle third also losing a few. What the numbers do not reveal is the hardship of those who struggle to maintain a living from their farm nor do they reveal what happens to those who give up their lifetime's work.

## Government role

The government's role in agriculture has been to encourage the trend towards larger farms with the avowed purpose of improving the lot of the farmer. Their policies and programs have been designed to aid the movement towards centralization and mechanization of agriculture. A farmer can look towards the government for support only if he wants to expand his operation or for assistance in going out of business.

The government's thinking can be shown by analysing one of its programs, the Small Farm Development Program which started late in 1971 (small farm referring to the income of its owner and not acreage). According to an article explaining its role in the Canadian Farm Economics magazine, the SFDP exists to "assist those farm families with growth potential to enlarge their land holdings and improve their operations and incomes. Secondly, the program will assist others wishing to leave agriculture to liquidate their assets and undertake non-farm employment or retire." The program is aimed at 125,000 to 150,000 farm families who "suffer from inadequate education. Most have not developed saleable skills, nor have they generated the capability to develop and manage economic farm units." The message of this program is clear: either a farmer expands his operation (provided he has growth potential according to their criteria) or he gets out of farming.

The SFDP is not the only government agency that pushes this message. The Capital Grants Program, the Farm Credit Corporation, the Land Transfer Plan, and the Farm Improvement Loans Act, to name a few, all suggest similar changes.

If the present trend continues, the number of farmers will keep decreasing while the remaining operations grow larger and more intensive. The farmer is a victim of economic forces (which are not blind, by any means) in a society which places material before human values. Only when he starts to act in unison with other farmers will there be any hope for the long term existence of the family farm.

Chart B

[1949=100]	Agriculture	Manufacturing
Index no. of productivity	154	250
Index no. of productivity/person	302	180
Index no. of persons employed	51	137

(Sources: Agricultural Statistics for Canada, 1971)

to deal with. Thus, in effect, each farmer is in competition with other farmers in trying to sell his particular commodity. As noted above, corporations realize that free enterprise competition is not healthy for profits and so they work towards monopoly or oligopoly situations. A paragraph from a National Farmers Union pamphlet describes the situation:

"The organization the farmer buys from ask a price for the goods they sell. Those who buy his product tell him how much they will pay. Both need him to stay in business. As an individual, he has little buying power; he pays what is asked and takes what is given. They could not stay in business that way."

In some cases, marketing boards have helped to remedy this weakness. A little more than half of Canada's agricultural goods are sold through these boards which function as wholesalers for individual commodities such as eggs or milk products. However, marketing boards are still subject to the economic pressures of large processors and retailers as well as the demands of the marketplace. They have failed to substantially increase returns to the farmers although they have managed to stabilize prices over the years.

Chemical. To cite one example, the average size of tractors which farmers buy has been steadily growing larger and, as the Barber Commission pointed out, the percentage of profit on sales increases with tractor size. In 1972, International Harvester showed a profit that was 91.6 per cent higher than the year before. Thus, farm suppliers have much to gain from the modernizing and centralizing trend in





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## Women's Union By-Elections

Being Held December 10, 1974  
Nominations Close  
November 29, 1974  
at 4:00 p.m.

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the Women's Union Coordinating Council:

1. Representatives for the following positions must be women students — either graduate, undergraduate, or part-time — in any faculty and in any year, having spent at least one full academic year at McGill University, and must be in good academic standing with the university. The terms for these positions will terminate June 30, 1975.

- Internal Vice-President
- External Vice-President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Two members-at-large

2. Representatives for the following positions must be women students who are in the particular year specified by the title of the office, in any faculty, and must be in good academic standing with the university. The terms for these offices will terminate in December, 1975, except the U3 representative which will terminate June 30, 1975.

- One U1 representative
- One U2 representative
- One U3 representative
- One graduate representative

\* All nominations must be signed by 50 regular members of the Women's Union, i.e. women graduate, undergraduate, and part-time students, and countersigned by the nominee with her address and telephone number. No person may hold more than one position on the Coordinating Council.

\*\* Nominations must contain the following words:  
"We, the undersigned students, nominate .....  
for the position of ..... on the  
Coordinating Council of the Women's Union."

\*\*\* All nominations must be handed in personally to Mrs. Haddad at the Students' Society office in the Students' Union by no later than

4:00 p.m. Friday November 29, 1974



Chris Brown

## Intramural pucking

by Zeb Cohen

A well-executed goal with less than three minutes remaining in the game lifted The Neanderthals to a 5-4 victory over Les Carabiniers in Intramural League B action yesterday. The Neanderthal scorer, destined to languish in anonymity, was set up on pretty play and slammed the puck past a rising Carabiniers goaltender.

It was a bitter loss for Les Carabiniers. This was undoubtedly a big game, billed by many as "The Battle of the Beasts" and "Face-off at the Nadir". Les Carabiniers wanted this one for it would dispel the skeptics and the inexorable jackals who have maligned the frontrunner

all season. As fate would have it, the skeptics triumphed.

With seven minutes gone in the first half all indications were it would be a Carabiniers runaway. With three goals from their top three defencemen the fabled machine had begun to roll. Their hot blades lacerating the virgin ice, their passing masterful and their shooting devastating, Les Carabiniers were nothing less than skilled craftsmen, hammering out a work of beauty on the anvil of greatness. Indeed for the first seven minutes, the referees — incompetent as usual — were more in the way of the steamroller than the honourable opposition.

But then the house came crashing down. Two fluke

goals put them back in the contest. A poor but effective effort produced a third. Luck guided them to a fourth. And behold, employing their sticks as clubs, The Neanderthals had taken the lead. Injury, in the form of a sprained finger to Mike Polud, was soon added to insult.

With Les Carabiniers down the packed arena came to life. The multitude of fans — who had braved the icy winds of the Winter Arena — were hollering for a patented Carabiniers comeback. Fresh troops poured over the boards. The coach shook up the lines. Within seconds there was George Dilembo all alone in front of the net. Goal!

But it was not enough.



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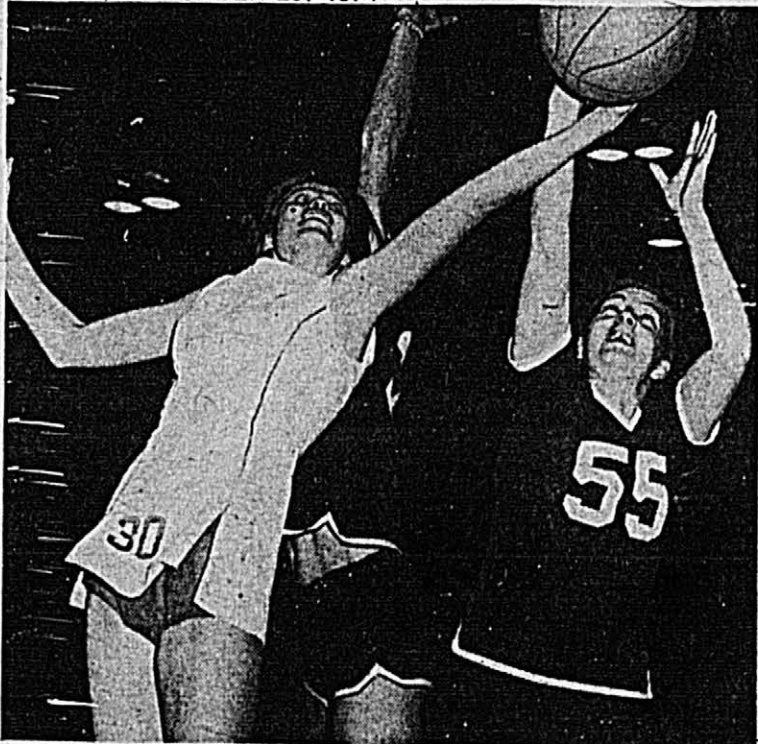
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McGill's Jo Weber [30] jumps to grab the ball away from a Loyola attacker in last Wednesday's 94-40 loss. We'll beat 'em next time.

## B-ballers edged

by Ian Wong

Mike Moore, Sir George's 6'7" star centre, felt he could take last Tuesday off to go to a class, even though the Georgians had a game scheduled against McGill.

After all, he must have thought, three weeks ago his team easily overpowered Trois Rivières by 28 points; this yet on a reputed off-night. And in two matches between McGill and Trois Rivières thus far this season, the Redmen only proved to be seven points better than the opposition on both occasions. They evidently wouldn't be any problem for the Georgians even if he had decided not to play.

Sir George coach Mike Hickey must have had some second thoughts during the game about having let Moore off as the Georgians only beat the Redmen by a score of 79-68. Sir George, defending league champs and in the running again for the title with Loyola, trailed McGill for over half the game in what had the makings of the upset of the season.

For instance, seven minutes from the start of the contest, the Redmen had already run up an eight point lead. They lost this advantage late in the first half but roared back during the last minute to take a 37-34 margin into the locker room after the first twenty minutes. When play resumed, McGill limited Sir George to only a basket within the following five minutes. Was victory within their grasp?

Unfortunately, no, as the Red and White were not at their best throughout the match, suffering defensive lapses which allowed the opposition to go ahead twice, and stretches of cold shooting to deny them from breaking it open.

For example, during the first half, the Georgians' Carl Whitfield walked in on two successive occasions, laying-up the ball to put his team ahead. This with McGill

defenders all around him but in his path.

Into the second half, the Redmen took a three point lead, and though only allowing two points against them within the first five minutes, couldn't score more than six points themselves during the same period of time. In fact, McGill had control of the ball for nearly one full minute of play around the Georgian basket but managed only a field goal at the end of this sequence.

So, in the end, Sir George levelled the score off at 45 with 11 minutes left in the game and just continued from there to drive up their score, largely on the strength of their other big men, Zan Pelzer and Randy Phillips. Efforts by the Redmen during the dying minutes of the game to cut down the margin fell short as they were only able to draw within ten at the very least.

Surprisingly enough, both McGill coach Butch Staples and his opponent, Hickey, complained about nearly the same things of their teams except for the final outcome—lapses in the play, turnovers, missed rebounds. Staples conceded that it would have been "a tremendous upset" had the Redmen won even though the Georgians had only seven players dressed, two of them recovering from injuries at that. Hickey was openly dissatisfied with the way his team started out, allowing that McGill "played smart basketball (and) outthrust us."

For McGill, Cliff Bochner led the way with 22 points. Rolly Brisset followed, netting 15 and contributing some smart passes leading to baskets. Art McMillan and Jeff Sahimerdan both had 10 rebounds. Pelzer and Whitfield topped the Georgians with 25 and 18 points respectively.

McGill plays tonight at the Currie gym at 8 pm in an exhibition match against John Abbott College.

## Hockey loss

The McGill Redmen Hockey Team arrived at the Winter Stadium on Tuesday morning, November 19, only to find that a bus strike was jeopardizing their departure to RPI (Troy, New York). Due to some hard work and quick thinking by manager and coach respectively, alternative transportation was arranged and effected after a delay of two hours.

Upon arrival at the RPI Field House, the team's morale was spirited somewhat when told that the projected attendance figure for RPI's opening game was somewhere in the neighbourhood of four thousand.

The game was a seesaw affair, with Marsh of RPI opening the scoring just two minutes into the first period. Nine minutes later, Graeme McLaughlin tied the score with a beautiful wrist shot, while McGill was employing its power play. Some four minutes later, Bob Bondaz put McGill into the lead, which was diminished less than a minute later when Beauclair of RPI scored on a beautiful three way passing play. The lead changed hands continuously throughout the evening with goals by Inch (RPI), McLaughlin (McGill), Hayes (McGill), Ens Rick (RPI), Marsh (RPI), Hayes (McGill). After three full periods of regulation play the score was tied at 5 all, and McGill was launched into its first over-time game of the season. The sensation of over-time play was short-lived, however, as Martineilli scored for RPI with just 45 seconds having elapsed. Final score RPI-6; McGill-5.

Coach Herb Madill felt that his team played extremely well, with special mention going to Mike Hayes, Jean Millette, and Graeme McLaughlin. Mike Hayes was scouted by the RPI coaching staff, who were very eager to have Mike on their roster. Hayes turned in a fine two-way game, scoring 2 goals and assisting on a third. McLaughlin was impressive combining good hard skating with some fine stick-handling to score two goals. Bob Vrolyk impressed the press box with his effortless skating and excellent positional play. Jean Millette was the main topic of conversation in the press box. After letting in a weak goal, Millette was just short of incredible. He faced 40 shots, 30 of which were from within 12 feet. The reporters were comparing him to the likes of Jacques-Plante and Tony Esposito.

When asked for his comments on the game, the RPI coach said, "This is the most disciplined Canadian hockey team we have ever played here. There were no cheap shots, no malicious high sticks, and no clowns out there running at our boys. We are impressed. Oh, by the way, I'm glad you decided to leave Dave Brandt at home; that guy destroyed us last year when he was playing for Loyola."

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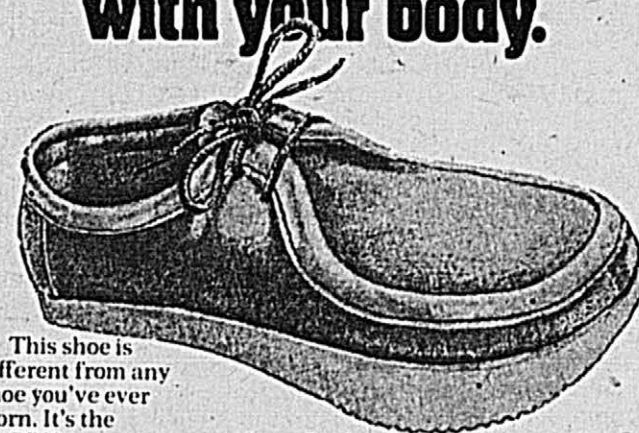
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